

# IMPARTIAL GAZETTEER,

## AND

### SATURDAY EVENING'S POST.

NEW-YORK: Printed and Published by HARRISSON AND PURDY, at their PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 3, PECK-SLIP; where Subscriptions are taken in at *Ten Shillings* per annum; Essays, Articles of Intelligence, Advertisements, &c. are gratefully received.

#### ASSIZE of BREAD,

Established in Common Council, Dec. 5, 1787.

A Loaf of inspected superfine Wheat Flour, to weigh Two Pounds Five Ounces, for Six-Pence.

A Loaf of Rye Flour, to weigh One Pound Twelve Ounces, for Three Pence.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

The following RATIFICATION of the NEW-CONSTITUTION, by the State of New-York, was, on Wednesday last received and read in Congress:—

**W**E the delegates of the people of the state of New-York, duly elected and met in convention, having maturely considered the constitution for the United States of America, agreed to on the seventeenth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, by the convention then assembled at Philadelphia, in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (a copy whereof precedes these presents) and having also seriously and deliberately considered the present situation of the United States, DO declare and make known,

That all power is originally vested in and consequently derived from the people, and that government is instituted by them for their common interest, protection and security.

That the enjoyments of life, liberty, and the pursuits of happiness are essential rights which every government ought to respect and preserve.

That the powers of government may be re-assumed by the people, whenever it shall become necessary to their happiness; that every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by the said constitution clearly delegated to the Congress of the United States, or the departments of the government thereof, remains to the people of the several states, or to their respective state governments, to whom they may have granted the same; and that those clauses in the said constitution, which declare, that Congress shall not have or exercise certain powers, do not imply that Congress is entitled to any powers not given by the said Constitution; but such clauses are to be construed either as exceptions to certain specified powers, or as inserted merely for greater caution.

That the people have an equal, natural and unalienable right, freely and peaceably to exercise their religion, according to the dictates of conscience; and that no religious sect or society ought to be favored or established by law, in preference of others.

That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well-regulated militia, including the body of the people capable of bearing arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state.

That the militia should not be subject to martial law except in time of war, rebellion or insurrection.

That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and ought not to be kept up, except in cases of necessity, and that all times the

militia should be under strict subordination to the civil power.

That in time of peace no soldier ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and in time of war only by the civil magistrate, in such manner as the laws may direct.

That no person ought to be taken, imprisoned or dispossessed of his freehold, or be exiled or deprived of his privileges, franchises, life, liberty or property, but by due process of law.

That no person ought to be put twice in jeopardy of life or limb for one and the same offence, nor, unless in case of impeachment, be punished more than once for the same offence.

That every person restrained of his liberty is entitled to an enquiry into the lawfulness of such restraint, and to a removal thereof if unlawful, and that such enquiry and removal ought not to be denied or delayed, except when, on account of public danger, the Congress shall suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus.

That excessive bail ought not to be required; nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

That (except in the government of the land and naval forces, and of the militia when in actual service, and in cases of impeachment) a presentment and indictment by a grand jury ought to be observed as a necessary preliminary to the trial of all crimes cognizable by the judiciary of the United States; and such trial should be speedy, public, and by an impartial jury of the county where the crime was committed; and that no person can be found guilty without the unanimous consent of such jury. But in cases of crimes not committed within any county of any of the United States, and in cases of crimes committed within any county in which a general insurrection may prevail, or which may be in the possession of a foreign enemy, the enquiry and trial may be in such county as the Congress shall by law direct; which county in the two cases last mentioned, should be as near as conveniently may be to that county in which the crime may have been committed. And that in all criminal prosecutions, the accused ought to be informed of the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with his accusers and the witnesses against him, to have the means of producing his witnesses, and the assistance of counsel for his defence, and should not be compelled to give evidence against himself.

That the trial by jury in the extent that it obtains by the common law of England, is one of the greatest securities to the rights of a free people, and ought to remain inviolate.

That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches and seizures of his person, his papers or his property; and therefore, that all warrants to search suspected places, or seize any freeman, his papers or property, without information upon oath or affirmation of sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive; and that all general warrants (for such in which the place or person suspected are not particularly designated) are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for their common good, or to instruct their representatives, and that every person has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

That the freedom of the Press ought not to be violated or restrained.

That there should be once in four years, an election of the president and vice-president, so that no officer who may be appointed by the Congress to act as president, in case of the removal, death, resignation or inability of the president and vice-president, can in any case continue to act beyond the termination of the period for which the last president and vice-president were elected.

That nothing contained in the said constitution, is to be construed to prevent the legislature of any state from passing laws at its discretion, from time to time, to divide such state into convenient districts, and to apportion its representatives to, and amongst such districts.

That the prohibition contained in the said constitution, against *ex post facto* laws, extend only to laws concerning crimes.

That all appeals in causes, determinable according to the course of the common law, ought to be by writ of error, and not otherwise.

That the judicial power of the United States, in cases in which a state may be a party, does not extend to criminal prosecutions, or to authorize any suit, by any person against a state.

That the judicial power of the United States, as to controversies between citizens of the same state, claiming lands under grants of different states, is not to be construed to extend to any other controversies between them, except those which relate to such lands, so claimed, under grants of different states.

That the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the United States, or any other court to be instituted by the Congress, is not in any case to be increased, enlarged, or extended by any fiction, collusion or mere suggestion; and that no treaty is to be construed, so to operate, as to alter the constitution of any state.

UNDER these impressions, and declaring that the rights aforesaid cannot be abridged or violated, and that the explanations aforesaid are consistent with the said constitution, and in confidence that the amendments which shall have been proposed to the said constitution will receive an early and mature consideration: WE, the said delegates, in the name and in the behalf of the people of the state of New-York, DO, by these presents, assent to and RATIFY the said Constitution. In full confidence, nevertheless, that until a convention shall be called and convened for proposing amendments to the said constitution, the militia of this state will not be continued in service out of this state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof; that the Congress will not make or alter any regulation in this state, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators

or representatives, unless the legislature of this state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same; and that in those cases such power will only be exercised until the legislature of this state shall make provision in the premises; that no excise will be imposed on any article of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them, within this state, ardent spirits excepted; and that the Congress will not lay direct taxes within this state, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor until congress shall first have made a requisition upon this state to assess, levy and pay the amount of such requisition made agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the legislature of this state shall judge best; but that in such case, if the state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion pursuant to such requisition, then the Congress may assess and levy this state's proportion, together with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the time at which the same was required to be paid.

DONE in Convention at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the state of New-York, the 26th day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

By order of the Convention,

GEO. CLINTON, President.

Attested, JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.  
ABM. B. BANCKER, }

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of the state of New-York enjoin it upon their representatives in the Congress, to exert all their influence and use all reasonable means to obtain a ratification of the following amendments to the said constitution in the manner prescribed therein; and in all laws to be passed by the Congress in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of the said amendments as far as the constitution will admit.

That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand inhabitants, according to the enumeration or census mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or increased, but not diminished, as Congress shall direct, and according to such ratio as the Congress shall fix, in conformity to the rule prescribed for the apportionment of representatives and direct taxes.

That the Congress do not impose any excise on any article (except ardent spirits) of the growth, production or manufacture of the United States, or any of them.

That Congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise shall be insufficient for the public exigencies, nor then, until Congress shall first have made a requisition upon the states, to assess, levy and pay their respective proportion of such requisition, agreeably to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner, as the legislature of the respective states shall judge best and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then Congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest, at the rate of six per centum, per annum, from the time of payment, prescribed in such requisition.

That the Congress shall not make or alter any regulation, in any state, respecting the times, places and manner of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of such state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance,

be incapable of making the same, and then only, until the legislature of such state shall make provision in the premises; provided that congress may prescribe the time for the election of representatives.

That no persons, except natural born citizens, or such as were citizens on or before the fourth day of July, 1776, or such as held commissions under the United States during the war, and have at any time, since the fourth of July, 1776, become citizens of one or other of the United States, and who shall be freeholders, shall be eligible to the places of President, Vice-President, or members of either house of the Congress of the United States.

That the Congress do not grant monopolies, or erect any company with exclusive advantages of commerce.

That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That no money be borrowed on the credit of the United States without the assent of two-thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That the Congress shall not declare war without the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators and representatives present in each house.

That the privilege of the *Habeas Corpus* shall not by any law be suspended for a longer term than six months, or until twenty days after the meeting of the Congress next following the passing the act for such suspension.

That the right of the Congress to exercise exclusive legislation over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by session of a particular state, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States, shall not be so exercised as to exempt the inhabitants of such district from paying the like taxes, imposts, duties and excises, as shall be imposed on the other inhabitants of the state in which such district may be; and that no person shall be privileged within the said district from arrest for crimes committed, or debts contracted out of the said district.

That the right of exclusive legislation with respect to such places as may be purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings, shall not authorize the Congress to make any law to prevent the laws of the states respectively in which they may be, from extending to such places in all civil and criminal matters, except as to such persons as shall be in the service of the United States; nor to them with respect to crimes committed without such places.

That the compensation for the senators and representatives be ascertained by standing laws; and that no alteration of the existing rate of compensation shall operate for the benefit of the representatives, until after a subsequent election shall have been had.

That the Journals of Congress shall be published at least once a year, with the exception of such parts relating to treaties of military operations, as in the judgment of either house shall require secrecy; and that both houses of Congress shall always keep their doors open during their sessions, unless the business may in their opinion require secrecy. That the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journals whenever two members in either house may require it.

That no capitation tax shall ever be laid by the Congress.

That no person be eligible as a senator for more than six years in any term of twelve years; and that the legislatures of the respective states may re-

call their senators or either of them, and elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which the senators so recalled were appointed.

That no senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.

That the authority given to the executives of the states to fill the vacancies of senators be abolished, and that such vacancies be filled by the respective legislatures.

That the power of Congress pass uniform laws concerning bankruptcy, shall only extend to merchants and other traders; and that the states respectively may pass laws for the relief of other insolvent debtors.

That no person shall be eligible to the office of president of the United States, a third time.

That the executive shall not grant pardons for treason, unless with the consent of the Congress; but may at his discretion, grant reprieves to persons convicted of treason, until their causes can be laid before Congress.

That the president or person exercising his powers for the time being, shall not command an army in the field in person, without the previous desire of the Congress.

That all letters patent, commissions, pardons, writs and process of the United States, shall run in the name of *the People of the United States*, and be tested in the name of the president of the United States, or the person exercising his powers for the time being, for the first judge of the court out of which the same shall issue, as the case may be.

That the Congress shall not constitute, ordain, or establish any tribunals or inferior courts, with any other than appellate jurisdiction, except such as may be necessary for the trial of causes of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction, and for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas; and in all other cases, to which the judicial power of the United States extends, and in which the supreme court of the United States has not original jurisdiction, the causes shall be heard, tried, and determined, in some one of the state courts, with the right of appeal to the supreme court of the United States, or other proper tribunal, to be established for that purpose, by the Congress, with such exceptions, and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

That the court for the trial of impeachments shall consist of the senate, the Judges of the supreme court of the United States, and the first or senior Judge, for the time being, of the highest court of general and ordinary common law jurisdiction, in each state; that the Congress shall, by standing laws, designate the courts in the respective states answering this description, and in states having no courts exactly answering this description, shall designate some other court, preferring such, if any there be, whose Judge or Judges may hold their places during good behavior: provided that no more than one Judge, other than Judges of the supreme court of the United States, shall come from one state. That the Congress be authorized to pass laws for compensating the said Judges for such services, and for compelling their attendance; and that a majority at least of the said judges shall be requisite to constitute the said court. That no person impeached shall sit as member thereof—That each member, shall previous to the entering upon any trial, take an oath or affirmation, honestly and impartially to hear and determine the cause: and that a majority of the members present shall be necessary to a conviction.

That persons aggrieved by any judgment, sentence or decree of the Supreme court of the United States in any cause in which that court has ori-



ginal jurisdiction, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make concerning the same, shall upon application, have a commission, to be issued by the president of the United States, to such men learned in the law as he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate appoint not less than seven, authorizing such commissioners, or any seven or more of them to correct the errors in such judgment, or to review such sentence, and decree as the case may be, and to do justice to the parties in the premises.

That no judge of the supreme court of the United States shall hold any other office under the United States, or any of them.

That the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no controversies respecting land, unless it relate to claims of territory or jurisdiction between states, or to claims of land between individuals, or between states and individuals under the grants of different states.

That the militia of any state shall not be compelled to serve without the limits of the state for a longer term than six weeks, without the consent of the legislature thereof.

That the words *without the consent of the Congress*, in the seventh clause of the ninth section of the first article of the constitution be expunged.

That the senators and representatives, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation not to infringe or violate the constitutions or rights of the respective states.

That the legislatures of the respective states may make provision by law, that the electors of the election districts, to be by them appointed, shall choose a citizen of the United States, who shall have been an inhabitant of such district for the term of one year, immediately preceding the time of his election, for one of the representatives of such State.

DONE in Convention at Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess, in the state of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

By order of the Convention,

GEO. CLINTON, President.

Attested. JOHN M'KESSON, } Secretaries.  
AB. B. BANCKER, }

## Foreign Intelligence.

L O N D O N, May 30

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 16.

"A new topic at present engages the public conversation, who have almost forgot what past but a few days since. It is a petition and address from the clergy, at the head of which are two arch-bishops, seven bishops and a prodigious number of dignified ecclesiastics, which was delivered to the king at Versailles on Thursday last. It alludes to the present situation of public affairs, and particularly to religious matters, broadly intimating their fears if any alteration is made in respect of the public national faith, confession &c. The king received them very graciously, and gave them for answer, 'Le roy a aviser'—the king will consider of it."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 30.

"The following are the particulars of the sally made by the Turks from Belgrade:

"On the 22d instant, in the morning, the garrison of Belgrade made a third sally, more furious and better conducted than the former ones. The Turks, the better to divert the attention of their enemies, began about five o'clock a smart cannonade below Belgrade, as if something im-

portant was going on there, after which 1600, or according to some 2000 of them embarked with great celerity on board a number of boats, when they attempted to destroy the dyke, which they attacked in the month of March, and landed, notwithstanding they were opposed by 400 men who guarded it, many of whom returning back to their posts in the neighborhood, were killed: but some succors arriving, the Turks were obliged to fly, leaving 500 of their men dead upon the spot. The Imperialists had eight officers, amongst whom were two Captains, and 280 soldiers killed, and Gen. Bechard was wounded very dangerously. They speak greatly in praise of a squadron of Ulahns, who arrived last, and would have entirely destroyed the Turks, if they had not jumped precipitately into their boats. The enemy, it seems, intended to destroy the dyke, and burn all their boats they found in the river, having prepared things for that purpose; but being repulsed they could not effect it.

## NEW-YORK, AUGUST 2.

Occurrences in convention the same day the constitution was ratified.

THE question being called, and the yeas and nays taken, it was carried in the affirmative in the manner following, viz.

For the AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Jay, Mr. Hobart, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. R. Livingston, Mr. Rosevelt, Mr. Duane, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Low, Mr. Scudder, Mr. Havens, Mr. I. Smith, Mr. Jones, Mr. Schenk, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Carman, Mr. Lefferts, Mr. Vandervoort, Mr. Bancker, Mr. Ryers, Mr. L. Morris, Mr. P. Livingston, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. Van Cortland, Mr. Crane, Mr. Sarls, Mr. Woodhull, Mr. Platt, Mr. M. Smith, Mr. G. Livingston, Mr. De Witt.

For the NEGATIVE.

Mr. R. Yates, Mr. Lansing, Mr. Oothoudt, Mr. I. Thompson, Mr. Tredwell, Mr. Cantine, Mr. Schoonmaker, Mr. Clark, Mr. J. Clinton, Mr. Wynkoop, Mr. Haring, Mr. Wiñner, Mr. Wood, Mr. Swartwout, Mr. Akins, Mr. Harper, Mr. Frey, Mr. Winn, Mr. Veeder, Mr. Staring, Mr. Parker, Mr. Williams, Mr. Baker, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Van Nefs, Mr. Bay, Mr. Adgate.

For the Affirmative —

30

For the Negative. —

27

Majority —

3

After ratifying, his Excellency the president, according to notice given last Thursday, addressed the convention very politely; the purport of which was, that until a convention was called to consider the amendments now recommended by this convention, the probability was, that the body of the people who are opposed to the constitution, would not be satisfied; he would however, as far as his power and influence would extend, endeavour to keep up peace and good order, among them: To which the members and spectators were very attentive—and more than a common pleasantness appeared in their countenance.

A circular letter, addressed to the executives of the other States, was then read, and agreed to, earnestly requesting them to co-operate with this state, in obtaining a consideration of the amendments annexed to the said ratification, by a convention to be called for the purpose. The said letter was then signed by all the members present—and the convention adjourned.

And on Tuesday afternoon, arrived in town, from Poughkeepsie, His Excellency the President and several other gentlemen, members of the convention—who were honored with a salute of eleven guns as they passed the battery.

We hear that, on Monday last some persons were apprehended in this city passing counterfeit bills of this state, of the first emission; also offering Canada army bills for negotiation, signed *Dorchester*, which are also counterfeit: they appear to have been manufactured at Vermont; the persons, after examination before a magistrate, were committed for trial.

Yesterday noon, a person bathing in the Fresh-Water Pond, near the Tea-water Pump, was seized (as is supposed) with the cramp, when he immediately went down, and would undoubtedly have perished, had not a Mr. *Rodery*, at the risk of his own life, swam off to his assistance, and brought him ashore, to all appearance dead: but by his exertions his life was preserved.

On Wednesday evening a child was cried through the city as lost, and on Thursday it was found drowned near the ship-yards; of what parents this little unfortunate belonged to we cannot learn.

By a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn that a party of the Wabash Indians have attacked the continental troops stationed at Post St. Vincents, on the north side of the Ohio—and after a severe conflict, in which a number of the soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

We learn from Baltimore, that on Wednesday the 23d ult. at night, came on the severest storm ever experienced there in that season of the year. The wind at E. N. E. blew with unabated fury (accompanied with heavy rain) for upwards of 12 hours, which occasioned a most dreadful inundation of the sea, that deluged all the wharves, stores, and low grounds near the Balon and at Fell's-point, producing a scene of devastation and horror not to be described. The industrious merchant beheld with unavailing regret the fruits of his toil and enterprise, in one moment, destroyed by the rage of combined elements. Immense quantities of sugar, rice, salt, dry goods and other valuable merchandize, were entirely ruined. The damage cannot, at present, be ascertained with precision; but it is estimated at fifty thousand pounds specie. While the contemplative mind, reflecting on the awfulness of the scene, which displayed the amazing power of the God of nature, and the feebleness of man, gratitude towards him, who "rules the whirlwind and directs the storm," must have been excited in every feeling breast, that the winds and waves were mercifully restrained from further ravages.

## ARRIVALS since our last.

Ship Favorite, Wilton, Maderia. Ship ———, St. Domingo. Ship Hibernia, Scallon, Boston. Brig Charlotte, Clark, Newfoundland. Schooner Prince and Liberty, Prince Cayenne. Sloop Dolphin, Carhart, Philadelphia. Brig Prudence, Clark, Whaling Voyage. Brig Jane, Kimm, London. Brig Apollo, Brain, Maderia. Sloop Clinton, Codwise, St. Croix. Sloop Orange, Howel, St. Martins; Nancy, Venters, Norfolk, Virginia. Ship ———, Guesden, St. Martins. Brig Anna Maria, Halstead, Teneriffe. Sloop Three Sisters, Bullock, Rhode-Island. Sloop Peggy, Lawton, ditto. Sloop Peggy, ———, ditto. Sloop Sally, Grantham, Philadelphia. Brig Minerva, Darrel, Burmuda. Sloop United States, M'Neal, Boston. Schooner Elizabeth, ———, St. Thomas. Sloop Amphion, Barry, Montego-Bay. Sloop Lovely Peggy, White, ditto.

Captain Venters, on Thursday the 24th instant, spoke the schooner Columbia, Freneau, from this port for Charleston, dismasted, off the coast of Virginia. Capton Cannon of this place, who was a passenger on board the schooner, was knocked over board and drowned.



## Poet's Corner.

### The LOVER'S ELOGY.

**E**XCUSE my fair the gentle themes that glow  
From that soft passion, *love*, supreme below;  
Its general dews excite my ardent strain—  
I sing you fairest of the female train.

How fair the grove when shewn by rosy morn,  
When blooming violets much adorn the lawn;  
Yet less delightful are their bloom than thine,  
Thy tranquil grace in ev'ry beauty shine,  
Thy greatful air and countenance serene,  
Unfold to view the sympathetic beam:  
Benevolence, majestic virtue, flies  
In radiant glances from my MARY'S eyes.  
With you sweet maid my future years I'd spend,  
My cares would slumber and my sighs would end;  
No more I'd seek to distant climes to roam,  
Your friendly presence yields content at home.

\*\*\*\*\*

### The MISER.

**I**N a tattered house, not far from town,  
Once dwelt an aged fire;  
Whose rigid face wore Envy's frown,  
Old rags his chief attire.

His thoughts on gold ran all the day,  
His dreams by night the same;  
None e'er ask'd alms, but went away  
As tho' they ne'er had came.

His bags were fill'd with shining ore,  
His barns with musty grain;  
The scheming thoughts of gaining more  
Oft gave his bosom pain.

But thieves broke in one fatal night,  
And stole away some pelf;  
Gripus for once, did what was right,  
Directly hang'd himself.

\*\*\*\*\*

### THE MORALIST.

*Religion not founded on Weakness of Mind.*

**S**EVERAL of those who have surmounted what  
they call religious prejudices themselves, af-  
fect to treat such as are not ashamed to avow their  
regard to religion, as men of weak understand-  
ings and feeble minds. But this shews either  
want of candor or great ignorance of human na-  
ture. The fundamental articles of religion have  
been very generally believed by men, the most  
distinguished for accuteness and accuracy of judg-  
ment. Nay, it is unjust to infer the weakness of  
a person's head on other subjects, from his attach-  
ment even to the fooleries of superstition. Expe-  
rience shews, that when the imagination is heat-  
ed, and the affections deeply interesting, they le-  
vel all distinctions of understanding; yet this af-  
fords no presumption of a shallow judgment in sub-  
jects where the imagination and passions have no  
influence.

## BLANKS

Of all Kinds, to be had at the Printing  
Office, No. 3, Peck-slip.

## JOHN LENT,

GOLD, SILVER-SMITH, and JEWELLER,  
No. 61, Beekman-street,

**B**EGS leave to inform the public in general,  
and his friends in particular, that he carries  
on the above business in all its various branches,  
in the newest and most fashionable manner.—  
Those who please to honor him with their com-  
mands, may depend upon being served in the  
neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.  
*The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.*  
**WANTED**,—as an apprentice to the above  
business, a young LAD that can be well recom-  
mended.

**JUST ARRIVED,**  
And to be **SOLD**,  
By **HENRY TEN BROOK**,  
No. 82, William-street,  
A Few Kegs  
**BEST BATAVIA**  
**A R R A C K.**

### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, a NEGRO  
MAN named Lonnon, about 21 years of  
age, five feet eight inches high, a pretty black  
fellow: carried away with him two old great coats;  
had on when he went away, a white shirt and  
trowsers, a jacket the back of which was a little  
grey, and the fore parts snuff colour. Whoever  
takes up said negro, and secures him so that his  
Master may have him again, shall be entitled to  
the above reward and all reasonable charges.

104  
Suffolk County, Southold, July 18, 1788.

*To the Honorable the Legislature of the state of New-  
York in Senate and Assembly convened,—the  
memorial of Benjamin Clofe of Salem, in the coun-  
ty of Westchester, Humbly sheweth,*

**T**HAT about 17 years ago, Benjamin Clofe,  
late of Salem in the said county, deceased,  
the father of your memorialist, in consideration of  
certain services by him performed, gave your me-  
morialist forty acres of unimproved land, lying in  
Salem aforesaid, but never executed any convey-  
ance to him for the same; your memorialist rested  
satisfied under this parole grant, presuming that  
his said father (who was then an aged man) would  
at his decease, not only confirm the said grant, but  
also make him some further allowance out of his  
estate by will. He accordingly went on the said  
land and has made very considerable improve-  
ments upon the same;—that some time in the year  
1778, the said Benjamin Clofe, deceased, was sent  
within the British lines by the commissioners of  
conspiracies in said county, for refusing to take  
the oath of abjuration, or as it was commonly cal-  
led, the test oath; that the said Benjamin Clofe,  
deceased, died intestate on the 25th day of Janu-  
ary, in the year 1782. Your memorialist being  
his eldest son, and heir at law; that subsequent to  
the death of the said Benjamin Clofe, proceedings  
were had against him in the supreme court of ju-  
dicator of this state, to judgment and conviction  
under the act called the confiscation law;—that  
during the session of the Legislature in the year  
1787, while your memorialist was absent beyond  
the sea, on the application of certain persons un-  
friendly to your memorialist, a law was passed un-  
der presumption of the validity of the convic-  
tion of the said Benjamin above mentioned, vesting  
the estate of the said Benjamin Clofe, deceased,

so forfeited in certain trustees therein named for  
the payment of his debts, and directing the over-  
plus to be divided among Stephen Clofe and Mar-  
tha Clofe (half brother and sister of your memo-  
ralist) and Mary Reynolds, daughter and repre-  
sentative of Mary Reynolds, deceased; by which  
act the said parcel of land which has been improv-  
ed by the expence and labor of your memorialist,  
has been taken from him contrary to the ordinary  
course of decents to the great injury of your me-  
morialist and several of his creditors, to whom he  
had mortgaged it in the year 1784, and no crime  
has ever been imputed to your memorialist to his  
knowledge by which he could forfeit his right:  
That the trustees in the said act named, under a  
conviction of the justice of the claim of your me-  
morialist to the said lot of land, have delayed mak-  
ing any disposition of the same. That your me-  
morialist might have an opportunity of appealing  
to the Legislature for relief. Your memorialist begs  
leave further to represent, that there is other pro-  
perty both real and personal of the said Benjamin  
Clofe, deceased, in possession of the said trustees  
in the act aforesaid named, amply sufficient to dis-  
charge all the debts of the said Benjamin Clofe,  
deceased.

Your memorialist therefore humbly prays, that  
the Honorable the Legislature will by law vest  
him with an estate in fee simple in the said forty  
acres of land, or grant him such other relief as  
they in their wisdom shall think proper, and your  
memorialist as in duty bound, will ever pray.

In Assembly, February 29, 1788.

**R**ESOLVED, if the Honorable the Senate con-  
cur herein, that Benjamin Clofe of Salem, in  
the county of Westchester, have leave to present to  
either house of the Legislature, on the first Monday  
after a quorum of both houses shall be convened at  
the next meeting of the Legislature, after the first  
Monday in July next, a bill to vest the petitioner  
with an estate in fee simple in forty acres of land  
in the said petition mentioned, whereof the father of  
the petitioner died seized. Provided, That the pe-  
titioner do cause a copy of his said petition, and a  
copy of this resolution to be previously published six  
weeks successively, in two of the public news-papers,  
printed in the city of New-York; to the end, that  
all persons who may conceive their interest affected  
thereby, may appear at the bar of either house,  
and shew cause against the passing such bill.

Ordered, That Mr. Wyckoff and Mr. Schoon-  
maker, deliver a copy of the last preceding resolu-  
tion to the Honorable the Senate and request their  
concurrence.

A copy,  
JOHN M'KESSON, Clk.

In Senate, March 3, 1788.

**R**ESOLVED, that the Senate do concur with  
the Honorable the Assembly in their preceding  
resolution.

Ordered, That Mr. Hopkins deliver a copy of  
the preceding concurrent resolution to the Hon. the  
Assembly.

By order,  
ABM. B. BANCKER, Clk.

## Genteel Boarding and

Lodging to be had at No. 7, King-street. The  
situation is pleasant and retired, free from the noise  
of the street, it being a back building. A gen-  
tleman who would wish to be retired, may be ac-  
commodated with a ready furnished room.

## Printing, in its greatest

variety, executed with neatness, accu-  
cy and dispatch,

or  
r-  
r-  
o-  
e-  
ch  
v-  
ft,  
ry  
e-  
he  
me  
his  
at:  
a  
ne-  
k-  
ne-  
ng  
gs  
ro-  
nin  
ees  
dif-  
se,  
hat  
vest  
erty  
f as  
our

.  
con-  
t, in  
ut to  
nday  
d at  
first  
ioner  
land  
r of  
e pe-  
ind a  
d fix  
peri,  
that  
felled  
house,

boon-  
efolu-  
their

k.

88.  
with  
ceding

ppy of  
m, the

Clk.

nd

The  
e noise  
a gen-  
be ac-

test

ccura